

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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MOSDOS CHOFETZ CHAIM INC., YESHIVA CHOFETZ
CHAIM INC., RABBI JAMES BERNSTEIN, MOSHE
AMBERS, RABBI MAYER ZAKS AND RABBI ARYEH
ZAKS,

Plaintiffs,

- against -

08-CV-0156 (KMK)

THE VILLAGE OF WESLEY HILLS; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF WESLEY HILLS; ROBERT H. FRANKEL, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; EDWARD B. MCPHERSON, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; DAVID A. GOLDSMITH, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; ROBERT I. RHODES IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; JAY B. ROSENSTEIN, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; THE VILLAGE OF NEW HEMPSTEAD; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW HEMPSTEAD; ROBERT A. MOSKOWITZ, TRUSTEE OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW HEMPSTEAD, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; THE VILLAGE OF POMONA; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF POMONA; FORMER MAYOR HERBERT I. MARSHALL, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; MAYOR OF POMONA, NICHOLAS L. SANDERSON, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; THE VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE; MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE; MAYOR OF THE VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE, JEROME KOBRE IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; HOWARD L. COHEN, TRUSTEE, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; THE VILLAGE OF MONTEBELLO; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF MONTEBELLO; KATHRYN ELLSWORTH A.K.A. KATHRYN GORMAN, FORMER MAYOR OF MONTEBELLO IN HER INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; JEFFREY OPPENHEIM, MAYOR OF MONTEBELLO IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; JOHN DOE 1-37,

ECF CASE

**NOTICE OF
MOTION**

Defendants.

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PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that upon the pleadings, the supporting affidavit of Gregory R. Saracino, Esq., the attached exhibits and the memorandum of law, the defendants, THE VILLAGE OF POMONA; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF POMONA; FORMER MAYOR HERBERT I. MARSHALL, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; MAYOR OF POMONA, NICHOLAS L. SANDERSON, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY (collectively the "Village of Pomona") will move this Court in accordance with the briefing schedule set during the pre-motion conference, at the United States District Courthouse, located at 300 Quarropas Street, White Plains, New York 10601, for an order:

- 1) Pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure dismissing the complaint for failure to state a cause of action upon which relief can be granted; and,
- 2) Pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure dismissing the complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction; and,
- 3) Granting such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE, that pursuant to the briefing schedule agreed to by the parties, answering papers, if any, are required to be served upon the undersigned attorneys by June 12, 2008; and reply papers must be served by June 26, 2008.

Dated: White Plains, New York
May 12, 2008

Yours, etc.,

MILBER MAKRIS PLOUSADIS
& SEIDEN, LLP

By: /S/


Gregory R. Saracino (GS-020)

Attorneys for Defendants

The Village of Pomona; the Mayor and
Board of Trustees of the Village of Pomona;
Former Mayor Herbert I. Marshall, In His
Individual and Former Official Capacity;
Mayor of Pomona, Nicholas L. Sanderson,
In His Individual and Official Capacity
3 Barker Avenue, 6th Floor
White Plains, New York 10601
914-681-8700

To: Joseph J. Haspel (JJH-5753)
Attorney for Plaintiffs
40 Matthews Street, Suite 201
Goshen, NY 10924
(845) 294-8950

Michael D. Zarin (MDZ-6692)
Daniel M. Richmond (DMR-2652)
Jody T. Cross (JTC-1433)
ZARIN & STEINMETZ
All Remaining Defendants
81 Main Street, Suite 415
White Plains, New York 10601
(914) 682-7800

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

- - - - X

MOSDOS CHOFETZ CHAIM INC., YESHIVA CHOFETZ
CHAIM INC., RABBI JAMES BERNSTEIN, MOSHE
AMBERS, RABBI MAYER ZAKS AND RABBI ARYEH
ZAKS,

Plaintiffs,

- against -

THE VILLAGE OF WESLEY HILLS; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF WESLEY HILLS; ROBERT H. FRANKEL, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; EDWARD B. MCPHERSON, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; DAVID A. GOLDSMITH, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; ROBERT I. RHODES IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; JAY B. ROSENSTEIN, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; THE VILLAGE OF NEW HEMPSTEAD; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW HEMPSTEAD; ROBERT A. MOSKOWITZ, TRUSTEE OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW HEMPSTEAD, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; THE VILLAGE OF POMONA; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF POMONA; FORMER MAYOR HERBERT I. MARSHALL, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; MAYOR OF POMONA, NICHOLAS L. SANDERSON, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; THE VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE; MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE; MAYOR OF THE VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE, JEROME KOBRE IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; HOWARD L. COHEN, TRUSTEE, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; THE VILLAGE OF MONTEBELLO; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF MONTEBELLO; KATHRYN ELLSWORTH A.K.A. KATHRYN GORMAN, FORMER MAYOR OF MONTEBELLO IN HER INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; JEFFREY OPPENHEIM, MAYOR OF MONTEBELLO IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; JOHN DOE 1-37,

08-CV-0156 (KMK)

ECF CASE

**SUPPORTING
AFFIRMATION**

Defendants.

- - - - X

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER)

GREGORY R. SARACINO, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am associated with the law firm of Milber Makris Plousadis & Seiden, LLP, attorneys for defendants, THE VILLAGE OF POMONA; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF POMONA; FORMER MAYOR HERBERT I. MARSHALL, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; MAYOR OF POMONA, NICHOLAS L. SANDERSON, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY (collectively the "Village of Pomona") in the above-captioned action, and I am fully familiar with the facts and circumstances set forth herein.

2. I submit this affidavit in support of the instant motion for an order: 1) pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure dismissing the complaint for failure to state a cause of action upon which relief can be granted; 2) pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure dismissing the complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction; and, 3) granting such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

3. The plaintiffs seek compensatory damages and injunctive relief based on the defendants' alleged violations of federal and state civil rights laws. However, the complaint fails to state a cause of action upon which relief can be granted. The plaintiffs lack standing to bring an action before this Court because the Village of Pomona took no action in its official capacity relating to the development of the plaintiffs' adult student housing complex. The subject property is entirely within the jurisdiction of the unincorporated Town of Ramapo and completely outside the geographic and political boundaries of the Village of Pomona. Further,

the plaintiffs' action is time-barred as it was commenced outside of the applicable three-year statute of limitations. Additionally, pursuant to New York General Municipal Law §§ 50(e) and 50(i) and New York C.P.L.R. § 9801, the plaintiffs' failure to commence this action within a year and ninety days from the date upon which the causes of action accrued mandates dismissal of the state law claims. Finally, the individually-named public officials are protected by qualified immunity. Accordingly, the plaintiff's complaint should be dismissed in its entirety.

4. A copy of the plaintiffs' Summons and Complaint is annexed as Exhibit "A".

WHEREFORE, based on the foregoing and the annexed Memorandum of Law and exhibit it is respectfully requested that the Village of Pomona's motion be granted.

Dated: White Plains, New York
May 12, 2008



/S/

Gregory R. Saracino (GS-1020)

EXHIBIT "A"

SENT BY: VILLAGE OF POMONA;

845 354 0804;

JAN-8-08 5:55PM;

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GAO 440 (Rev. 8/01) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Southern

District of

New York

MOSDOS CHOFETZ CHAIM INC.; YESHIVA
CHOFETZ CHAIM INC., ET AL

v.
THE VILLAGE OF WESLEY HILLS, ET AL

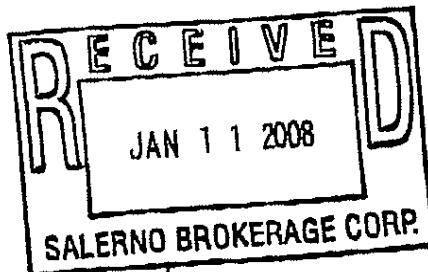
SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

CASE NUMBER:

08 CIV. 0156

TO: (Name and address of Defendant)

Nicolas L. Sanderson
12 Secor Court
Pomona New York 10570



YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED (Indicate whether you are Plaintiff or Defendant))'S ATTORI (Y (name and address)

An answer to the complaint which is served on you with this summons) within 70 days after service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. Any answer that you serve on the parties to this action must be filed with the Clerk of this Court within a reasonable period of time after service.

J. MICHAEL McMAHON

CLERK

(By) DEPUTY CLERK

DATE

JAN 9 8 2008

SENT BY: VILLAGE OF POMONA;

845 354 0604;

JAN-8-08 5:55PM;

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DAO 440 (Rev. 8/01) Summons in a Civil Action

RETURN OF SERVICE

Service of the Summons and complaint was made by <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mail	DATE 7/7/08
NAME OF SERVER (PRINT)	

Check one box below to indicate your serving method of service. Served personally upon the defendant. Place where served: left FRSIC Vtg&LAW Dk the defendant's dwelling known to be his usual place of abode with a person of suitable age and discretion then residing therein.

Name of person with whom the summons and complaint were left:

 Returned unexecuted: Other (specify):

STATEMENT OF SERVICE FEES

TRAVEL	SERVICE	TOTAL
		50.00

DECLARATION OF SERVER

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing information contained in the Return of Service and Statement of Service Fees is true and correct.

Executed on _____

Date

Signature of Server

Address of Server

(1) As to who may serve a summons see Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

ENT BY: VILLAGE OF POMONA;

845 354 0604;

JAN 9 08 5:55PM;

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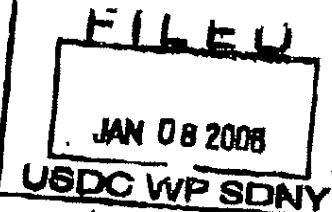
Joseph J. Haspel, Esq. (JJH-5753)
Attorney for Plaintiffs
40 Matthews Street, Ste. 201
Goshen, NY 10924
845-294-8950

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

MOSDOS CHOFETZ CHAIM INC.; YESHIVA CHOFETZ
CHAIM INC.; RABBI JAMES BERNSTEIN;
MOSHE AMBERS, RABBI MAYER ZAKS;
AND RABBI ARYEH ZAKS.

- VS -

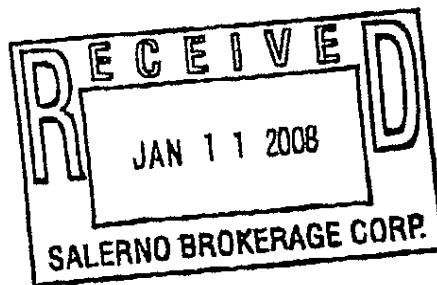
PLAINTIFFS



INDEX NO.

08 CIV. 0156

THE VILLAGE OF WESLEY HILLS; THE MAYOR AND BOARD
OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF WESLEY HILLS; ROBERT H.
FRANKEL IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY;
EDWARD B. MCPHERSON, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL
CAPACITY; DAVID A. GOLDSMITH IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND
OFFICIAL CAPACITY; ROBERT L RHODES IN HIS INDIVIDUAL
AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; JAY B. ROSENSTEIN IN
HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY;
THE VILLAGE OF NEW HEMPSTEAD THE MAYOR AND BOARD
OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW HEMPSTEAD ROBERT
A. MOSKOWITZ, TRUSTEE OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW
HEMPSTEAD IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL
CAPACITY;



✓ THE VILLAGE OF POMONA; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF
TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF POMONA FORMER MAYOR
HERBERT I. MARSHALL IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER
OFFICIAL CAPACITY; MAYOR OF POMONA, NICHOLAS L.
SANDERSON, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY;
THE VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE; THE MAYOR AND BOARD
OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE, MAYOR
OF THE VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE, JEROME KOBRE IN
HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; HOWARD L.
COHEN TRUSTEE IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL
CAPACITY.

✓ THE VILLAGE OF MONTEBELLO; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF
TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF MONTEBELLO, KATHRYN
ELLSWORTH A.K.A. KATHRYN GORMAN, FORMER MAYOR OF
MONTEBELLO IN HER INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL
CAPACITY; AND JEFFREY OPPENHEIM, MAYOR OF
MONTEBELLO IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY.
JOHN DOE 1-37

DEFENDANTS.

X

COMPLAINT

ENT BY: VILLAGE OF POMONA;

245 354 0804;

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Plaintiffs, Mosdos Chofetz Chaim, Inc. ("Mosdos"), Yeshiva Chofetz Chaim, Inc. ("Yeshiva"), Rabbi James Bernstein, Moabie Ambens, Rabbi Mayer Zaks and Rabbi Arych Zaks, by and through their attorneys, Joseph J. Haigel, Esq., Ferrick Lynch McCartney, and Leon Charney, Esq. as and for their complaint against Defendants, allege as follows:

NATURE OF THE CASE

1. This action brings before this Court the Villages of Wesley Hills, New Hempstead, Pomona, Chestnut Ridge and Montebello (collectively, "Villages") for their Discriminatory conduct in application of the law regarding religious uses within the Town of Ramapo ("Ramapo"), County of Rockland, State of New York.
2. The Villages have a history of impeding the growth of the ultra-orthodox and Hasidic jewish communities (collectively, "Hasidic Communities") in violation of the Fair Housing Act and the members of the Hasidic Communities Civil Rights. In 1995, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals addressed the phenomenon of incorporating villages within Ramapo as a means to curtail the growth of the Hasidic Communities. See, *Leblanc-Sternberg v. Fletcher*, 67 F.3d 412 (2nd Cir. 1995). While the focus of the *Leblanc-Sternberg* case was the use of residential real property as synagogues, the land use issues addressed therein are similar to the issues presented herein.
3. Since the Town of Ramapo, which is the Town in which each of the Villages is located, made efforts to amend its zoning laws to accommodate the needs of the Hassidic Communities, the Villages have found a myriad of ways to engage in discriminatory practices and use public funds to further their discriminatory agenda in violation of the civil rights of the Plaintiffs and others in the Hasidic Communities.

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4. Chofetz Chaim is a sect of Orthodox Jewry, and one of the communities which make up the Hasidic Communities. The Plaintiffs are members of the Chofetz Chaim community and they have been affected by the Villages discriminatory practices.

5. Plaintiffs bring this action to declare the villages conduct illegal and enjoin the Villages' conduct in connection with a five acre parcel of land which has been developed in accordance with all necessary building permits and in conformance with Ramapo's current zoning ordinances ("Kiryas Radin" f/k/a "Nike Site"). Regrettably, the Villages have engaged in a deliberate attempt to perpetuate their judicially-recognized, racially discriminatory housing practices.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to, *inter alia*, 28 U.S.C. §§1333 and 2201 and 42 U.S.C. §3613 which confers original jurisdiction on federal district courts in suits to redress the deprivation of rights, privileges and immunities secured by the laws and Constitutions of the State of New York and the United States, particularly the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 42 U.S.C. §1982, 42 U.S.C. § 1985, 42 U.S.C. § 2000cc, and 42 U.S.C. § 3604.

7. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331(b), because the acts and transactions complained of occurred, and continue to occur in this District.

PARTIES

8. The Plaintiff Mosdos Chofetz Chaim Inc. is a religious corporation having its principal place of business located at Kiryas Radin Drive, Spring Valley NY, Town of Ramapo, County of Rockland State of New York. Plaintiff is the owner of certain real property (the Kiryas Radin Campus) located in the Town of Ramapo, County of Rockland, State of New York.

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also known as Section 9, Lot No. 718 and provides housing for Orthodox Jewish Families at its premises.

9. Plaintiff Yeshiva Chofetz Chaim, Inc. ("Yeshiva CC") is a religious corporation of the State of New York having its principal place of business located at 82 Highview Road, Suffern, New York, 10901, Town of Ramapo, County of Rockland, State of New York.

10. Plaintiff Rabbi Aryeh Zaks is a natural person with a religious affiliation to Orthodox Jewry who resides in Monsey, New York and one of the religious leaders of the Yeshiva CC.

11. Plaintiff Rabbi Mayer Zaks is a natural person with a religious affiliation to Orthodox Jewry who resides in Monsey, New York and one of the religious leaders of the Yeshiva CC.

12. Plaintiff Rabbi James Bernstein is a natural person with a religious affiliation to Orthodox Jewry who resides in Monsey, New York and wishes to study and live at the Yeshiva's Kiryas Radin campus for the purposes of religious exercise, speech, assembly, and instruction, and who, among others, are prevented from doing so due to the actions of the Defendants.

13. Plaintiff Moshe Ambers is a natural person with a religious affiliation to Orthodox Jewry who resides in Monsey, New York and wishes to study and live at the Yeshiva's Kiryas Radio campus for the purposes of religious exercise, speech, assembly, and instruction, and who, among others, are prevented from doing so due to the actions of the Defendants.

14. Defendant Village of Wesley Hills is a municipal corporation duly formed and existing pursuant to the laws of the State of New York.

15. Defendant Edward McPherson is a natural person who resides in Wesley Hills, New York is the Trustee of the Village of Wesley Hills, who has acted and participated in the underlying discrimination set forth in this complaint in both his individual and official capacity.

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16. Defendant Robert Frankel is a natural person who resides in Wesley Hills, New York is the Mayor of the Village of Wesley Hills who has acted and participated in the underlying discrimination set forth in this complaint in both his individual and official capacity.

17. Defendant David Goldsmith is a natural person who resides in Wesley Hills, New York is the Trustee of the Village of Wesley Hills who has acted and participated in the underlying discrimination set forth in this complaint in both his individual and official capacity.

18. Defendant Robert Rhodes is a natural person who has resided in Wesley Hills, New York is the former Trustee of the Village of Wesley Hills who has acted and participated in the underlying discrimination set forth in this complaint in both his individual and official capacity.

19. Defendant Jay Rosenstein is a natural person has resided in Wesley Hills, New York is a former Trustee of the Village of Wesley Hills who has acted and participated in the underlying discrimination set forth in this complaint in both his individual and official capacity.

20. Defendant Village of Pomona is a municipal corporation duly formed and existing pursuant to the laws of the State of New York.

21. Defendant Herbert Marshall is a natural person who resides in Pomona, New York is the former Mayor of the Village of Pomona who has acted and participated in the underlying discrimination set forth in this complaint in both his individual and official capacity.

22. Defendant Nicholas Sanderson is a natural person who resides in Pomona, New York is the current Mayor of the Village of Pomona who has acted and participated in the underlying discrimination set forth in this complaint in both his individual and official capacity.

23. Defendant Village of New Hempstead is a municipal corporation located within the Town Of Ramapo duly formed and existing pursuant to the laws of the State of New York.

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24. Robert Moskowitz is a natural person who resides in New Hempstead, New York, and is a former Trustee of the Village of New Hempstead, in his individual and official capacity.

25. Defendant Village of Montebello is a municipal corporation located within the Town Of Ramapo duly formed and existing pursuant to the laws of the State of New York.

26. Defendant Jeffrey Oppenheimer is a natural person who resides in Montebello, New York is the Mayor of the Village of Montebello who has acted and participated in the underlying discrimination set forth in this complaint in both his individual and official capacity.

27. Defendant Katherine Ellsworth is a natural person who resides in Montebello, New York is the former Mayor of the Village of Montebello who has acted and participated in the underlying discrimination set forth in this complaint in both her individual and official capacity.

28. Defendant Village of Chestnut Ridge is a municipal corporation located within the Town Of Ramapo duly formed and existing pursuant to the laws of the State of New York.

29. Defendant Jerome Kobre is a natural person who resides in Chestnut Ridge, New York is the Mayor of the Village of Chestnut Ridge who has acted and participated in the underlying discrimination set forth in this complaint in both his individual and official capacity.

30. Defendant Howard Cohen is a natural person who resides in Chestnut Ridge, New York is a trustee of the Village of Chestnut Ridge who has acted and participated in the underlying discrimination set forth in this complaint in both his individual and official capacity.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

31. Mosdos is currently the owner of the Kiryas Radin Campus b/k/a the Nike Site. It is on the Kiryas Radin site that Mosdos and the former owner Yeshiva CC has been the subject of religious discrimination in the past.

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32. Yeshiva CC is the owner of a property at 82 Highview Road in Suffern, NY. It is the Highview Road Site that Mosdos is currently attempting to expand its center of advanced learning.

33. Yeshiva CC and Mosdos' project (Kiryas Radin), are a singular religious community designed to include the housing of scholars, students, and others who follow the teachings of the Torah and Talmud as taught by their founder, Rabbi Israel Mayer Kagan.

34. Rabbi Kagan founded Yeshiva Chofetz Chaim in Radin, Belarus¹ in 1864 and led it until his death in 1933. Rabbi Kagan was recognized worldwide as the leader of world Jewry. The Yeshiva in Radin was a Torah learning community and a communal center for religious students with over 400 students. Except for a short period of time during the Holocaust, the Yeshiva Chofetz Chaim has been continuously serving the local Jewish community.

35. In the 1920's Rabbi Mendel Zaks married the daughter of Rabbi Kagan and joined the Rabbi Kagan as primary leader of the Yeshiva and in all other communal affairs. Rabbi Zaks incredible knowledge of the Talmud coupled with a photographic memory attracted more students to the Yeshiva and grew it greatly.

36. The Yeshiva first incorporated in the United States in 1925. That year, the Yeshiva sent emissaries to the United States to raise money for the operation of the Yeshiva and its multiple missions; which by this time had grown to include a Free Loan Fund, a Study Program for Young Married Adults (Kolel Kodoshim), a Charity Fund for the Poor, a Burial Society, a Marriage Assistance Fund, a Publication Fund, Day Schools, and many other community based programs.

37. Upon Rabbi Kagan's death in 1933 Rabbi Mendel Zaks began leadership of the Yeshiva. He continued Rabbi Kagan's record of training up the best and brightest Jewish

¹ When the Yeshiva was founded, Radin was part of Poland, but the territory is now part of Belarus.

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scholars: scholars who founded well-respected Yeshivas elsewhere across the world. But like many other times in the life of the Jewish people, the Yeshiva was forced to flee.

38. In 1941, the Yeshiva was closed and its members forced to flee the town of Radin. Rabbi Zaks escaped to the United States and restarted the Chofetz Chaim Yeshiva in New York by gathering survivors of the Holocaust who came to the United States shores (to escape persecution). In 1950, Rabbi Mendel Zaks' son, Rabbi Gershon Zaks—who also survived the war—joined his father in the United States. A Kolel and school were reestablished. Together, the two managed to raise up the Yeshiva and restore some of its prior prominence.

39. The Yeshiva moved to Suffern, New York in the 1960's and settled in its current 14 acre location. The Yeshiva flourished at its location. However, nearly fifty years have passed at the present site and growth must be accommodated. The current needs of the Plaintiffs outstrip the ability of the Yeshivas to deliver, and thus it needs to expand.

40. The Kiryas Radin Campus is a "Yeshiva" (religious educational institution and center for religious activity and prayer) physically located near the boundaries of the Village of New Hempstead, New York, though not a part of the incorporated Village. It was assumed back into the unincorporated Town of Ramapo (Town) pursuant to agreement and stipulation between the Village, the Town, and the former owner Yeshiva Chofetz Chaim Kiryas Radin, Inc. in a federal court action entitled *Yeshiva Chofetz Chaim v. The Village of New Hempstead*.

41. The Niko site is critical to the continued religious practice of the Plaintiffs. The construction includes a synagogue, a prayer/study hall, classrooms, a library/Talmudic research center, kitchen/dining facilities, living facilities, and a Mikvah. The residential facilities consist of two-story attached units utilized in two-bedroom and four-bedroom layouts. The entire site will be enclosed with fencing gates, and partition walls. Furthermore, the site has visually pleasing buffers to improve and enhance the beauty of the site.

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42. The operational plan calls for an almost entirely self-sufficient facility. The site is designed with full automatic fire sprinkler systems. The Plaintiffs must provide for their own sanitation, and will be responsible for all road maintenance, snow removal, and upkeep of the facilities. Additionally, over one hundred children will be living in the site premises. The education for these children will be provided at the Yeshivas in the area. Therefore, the children will place no strain on the public school system.

43. This proposed development is consistent with their religious teachings. Jewish religion and custom teaches that Yeshivas are a necessary and vital part of the Jewish life. Yeshivas serve as communities of learning for intense Torah study, charitable works, outreach, and continuous religious practice. According to the Plaintiffs' bona fide religious beliefs, everyone in the learning community, from spouses to children, benefits from the intense religious atmosphere. The creation of a Yeshiva and its communal setting furthers the teachings of the Torah, the goals of the Jewish religion, and it is central to the religious vision of the Plaintiffs.

THE TOWN AND THE VILLAGES

44. The Town of Ramapo's Jewish population including Orthodox Jews has grown substantially and now represents approximately 50% of the population of the unincorporated Town of Ramapo. While the Town of Ramapo has attempted to work with the growth and expansion of the Orthodox and Hasidic Jewish communities, the Villages have consistently illegally acted to restrain their growth.

45. Within the Town of Ramapo in the County of Rockland, a 'village incorporation movement' began in the late 1970's, when orthodox and Hasidic Jewish families began to reside in the Town of Ramapo in increasing numbers.

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46. In opposition to the influx of Orthodox and Hasidic Jews within the Town of Ramapo, residents began to establish villages for the purpose of controlling who resided within each village. Within the Town of Ramapo, the Villages of Montebello, Chestnut Ridge, Wesley Hills and New Hempstead were formed as part of this trend.

47. The purpose of the village formation movement was to exercise control over zoning and planning and not provide for or otherwise accommodate influx of people the local villages deemed undesirable.

48. The attitude towards the Orthodox and Hasidic Jewish communities in the area has been the platform of the local politicians who have run their campaigns on platforms of containing the spread of the Orthodox and/or Hasidic Jewish communities.

49. Recognizing the need to undertake a review of the Master Plan, so that natural growth could continue, in 2001 the Town of Ramapo initiated a review of its Master Plan.

50. When the Town of Ramapo indicated its desire to begin a revision of the Master Plan the Villages took their position that no new construction could take place in the Town.

51. In 2000, a new Supervisor was elected who undertook a reevaluation of the needs of the Town. This new Supervisor, Christopher St. Lawrence, supported a Master Plan that addressed the needs of the growing community and its surrounding regions (the "Master Plan").

52. The Master Plan allowed for the inclusion of multi-family zones and accessory apartments that would accommodate the needs of the Hassidic Communities.

53. During its Master Plan review, the Town of Ramapo learned that there is a distinct population in the jurisdiction that are in need for adequate housing. Many of them are married and single students of the several large religious educational centers in the Town of Ramapo. These are Jewish students who continue their religious studies after marriage. As married couples studying Jewish teachings full-time, these students do not have much income.

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The Yeshivas wanted to build adequate living quarters for these students that would benefit them for their physical living needs, and assist them in reaching their spiritual goals on their campuses. However, there were no Town codes available to set guidelines for this type of construction. In order to accommodate any expansion of the Yeshivas, either a variance had to be granted or the zoning code had to be amended to allow multi-family housing to be built in the Town of Ramapo.

54. This Master Plan draft was initially promulgated in 2001 to address the needs of the entire Town of Ramapo, including those people who struggle economically. Multi-family zones and accessory apartments—necessary for poor and low-income families—were allowed, but only in areas far from any villages. One large area initially zoned for single-family homes on two acres was rezoned to one acre zoning so as to be in conformance with the surrounding areas. Over one thousand acres of land were set aside as open space and park areas. The Town adopted a new comprehensive plan following completion of an environmental review on or about January 29, 2004.

55. The approval of the Comprehensive Plan did not make any actual zoning changes in any area of the town. The Comprehensive Plan is simply a policy statement about goals, plans, etc. The areas selected for Multi-Family District zoning were recommended because they contain characteristics that make them suitable for such zoning (e.g., easy access to major roads). Because most of the land in the Town of Ramapo falls into either dedicated parkland or one of the incorporated villages, the Town only has zoning control for less than 30% of the land in the entire town lands.

56. During this period of review and comment on the Comprehensive Plan, the Villages who complained about the Comprehensive Plan based upon issues of density still approved the development of over one thousand multi-family, high-density units in their own

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respective villages without any alarm over infrastructure or sewer capacity. In addition, an additional 1,200 units north of the Town of Ramapo are being, or have been connected to the town's infrastructure. In addition, over eighty senior units were approved by the Villages throughout Ramapo without any opposition. These newly approved projects were not a concern to the Villages, as they are residential units not for Orthodox or Hasidic Jews.

57. The Yeshiva approached the Town with a site plan for approval on the campus at the former Nike missile base in 2001. The Plaintiff requested the Town allow expansion of the religious Yeshiva Campus pursuant to the then newly passed RLUIPA legislation. The Town accepted the proposed project under RLUIPA provided that the development could be reconciled with all applicable Federal, State and Local Law.

58. In September of 2002, the Ramapo Town Attorney provided one of the plaintiffs a letter that recapped the property history and approved the proposed Yeshiva project: "The proposed plan as projected is a genuine religious project in furtherance of religious goals and as such would meet all the requirements for such religious land use."

59. Based upon the recommendation given by the Town of Ramapo's Attorney, a site plan under the R15 zoning bulk table was submitted. The proposed site plan contained a unit count less than what was permitted under R15 zoning for seniors, which was the most generous zoning in the Town at that time. After submitting the plans for review the Town Attorney's office and the building department requested that the project be redesigned to fit within the dormitory zoning code.

60. At great expense and delay, the Yeshiva redesigned the site to accommodate the Town's requests. Only after submitting their redesigned Yeshiva site plans did the Community Design Review Committee (CDRC) inform them that the dormitory zoning ordinance does not fit housing for married students.

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61. This project includes spaces for married students, and single students. According to the Chofetz Chaim's teachings, life at the Yeshiva is central to the student's religious experience and includes many rituals and constant religious practice on a 24/7 basis in the home areas for the students, their spouses, and their children. This religious community would be free from the outside secular influence of mass media, such as television viewed as immoral under the religious Chofetz Chaim teaching.

62. Inclusion of the "Adult Married Student" housing classification in the Town's Comprehensive Plan, notwithstanding its limited extent, met with vehement opposition from Villages.

63. The Town used a Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS) in preparation of putting together a Comprehensive Plan. Pursuant to the GEIS, public opinions (including those from the Villages) were thoroughly solicited and considered over the course of three years.

64. The Villages, realizing that the Master Plan allowed for the growth of the Orthodox and Hasidic communities, started an organized campaign to defeat and block the Master Plan and the Adult Student Housing law from adoption.

65. The individual defendants were behind the Villages campaign to defeat Plaintiffs, and other members of the Hasidic Community, in their desire to extend their communities into the Villages' jurisdiction.

66. Defendants used racist remarks and racial stereotyping to install fear and misinformation in regards to the passage of the Master Plan. Articles were written and speeches were given, deriding the Orthodox and Hasidic Communities, including Chofetz Chaim, because of their religious beliefs and religious mode of dress. Those articles and statements were made by officials of the Villages acting individually and in their official capacity.

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67. The Defendants mounted a concerted effort to subvert and dominate the Town of Ramapo meetings, in their opposition to passage of the new Comprehensive Plan.

68. On June 15, 2004 at a special meeting, Town adopted Resolution No. 2004-358, finding no significant adverse impact on the environment in permitting Adult Student Housing, and issued a Negative Declaration. The Town subsequently amended the zoning code to permit Adult Student Housing as a conditional use, to be known as Local Law #9-2004.

69. The Town passed the Adult Student Housing law to address the need for a guidepost and planning tool for secular educational institutions and religious institutions in planning campus development. The law was passed with the understanding that the law will not address all religious needs and some religious institutions will need to obtain variances from the Town zoning board for any deviations from this zoning law.

70. Subsequently, the Yeshiva redesigned the project to conform to this new student housing code. The Plaintiff submitted its revised plans to the town for site plan approval. Included with this plan was a list of several matters requiring zoning board variances.

71. Once the Villages learned that Mosdos intended to utilize the law (including RLUIPA) to build housing for its students, the Villages filed suit to stop the promulgation of the law. Although the pretext of the lawsuit is environmental concerns, the goal of the Village is to prevent the spread of the Orthodox and Hasidic communities through intimidation.

72. The individual defendants were instrumental in the Villages' decisions to retain counsel for the purpose of keeping the Hasidic Community, including Plaintiff's from encroaching upon their neighborhoods.

73. The retention of counsel and the prosecution of litigation in the name of the Villages was a discretionary act of the individual defendants and done to further their personal agendas, albeit done under the guise of proper municipal action.

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74. At the time the individual defendants took their action in the name of the Villages, they were aware of Plaintiffs rights, including, but not limited to the right to the free exercise of religion, their right under the Fair Housing Act and their rights under RLUIPA.

75. The actions of the individual Defendants, under color of municipal authority, did not have any effect beyond its intended target, i.e. the Hasidic Community, including Plaintiffs.

76. The Defendants have continually attempted to block any attempts of the Yeshiva to improve its Nike / Kiryas Radin Site campus according to their religious beliefs. The Defendants have gone so far as to contact federal and state agencies with contrived environmental concerns. When the federal agencies dismissed those complaints, the Defendants continued to assert environmental problems, with no basis in fact or law.

77. The Villages' challenge to the Town's Recent Enactments, which are set forth in the instant lawsuit, was designed to create a forum to impede the development of Mosdos's Real Property through the use of the judicial process.

THE VILLAGE OF NEW HEMPSTEAD

78. Plaintiffs repeat and reiterate the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 77 as if fully set forth herein.

79. The Village of New Hempstead was incorporated to, *inter alia*, provide local zoning regulations inconsistent with the religious practices of the Orthodox and Hasidic Jewish communities.

80. Kiryas Radin and the Village of New Hempstead were adversary parties in a litigation which came to fruition after the Kiryas Radin property was purchased from the United States government (the "Prior New Hempstead Litigation").

81. At or around the time of the purchase of the Nike (Kiryas Radin) property, officials of New Hempstead informed various governmental agencies, including *inter alia*, the

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Occupational Safety & Health Administration, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Environmental Protection Agency, that the subject property was contaminated with lead and friable asbestos (the "Federal Environmental Representations").

82. The Federal Environmental Representations were false.

83. The Federal Environmental Representations were made to thwart the Yeshiva's development and religious use of the subject property.

84. In addition to the Federal Environmental Representations, officials of the Village of New Hempstead informed the East Ramapo Local School Board that the work involved in renovating the property would endanger the young lives attending the Colton School, which School's property is in close proximity to Kiryas Radin (the "Local Representations").

85. The Local Representations were false.

86. The Local Representations were made to thwart the Yeshiva's development and religious use of the subject property.

87. As a result of the Local Representations, the Colton School was closed creating and atmosphere of animosity between the Yeshiva and local residents.

88. In addition to the Federal Environmental Representations and the Local Representations, officials of New Hempstead informed the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("DEC") that the Kiryas Radin property was unsafe due to the presence of asbestos (the "State Representations").

89. The State Representations were false.

90. The State Representations were made to thwart the Yeshiva's development and religious use of the subject property.

91. The DEC evaluated the property and found no merit behind New Hempstead's Claims.

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92. This Federal Environment Representations, the Local Representations and the State Representations had the effect of chilling community relations and creating an environment of fear and hatred towards the Yeshiva and the local Hasidic community.

93. Within the Prior New Hempstead Litigation, the parties stipulated fact that the Kiryas Radin property was not subject to the regulations of the Village of New Hempstead and was only subject to the codes of the Town of Ramapo. The Stipulation further provided for the continued jurisdiction of the District Court to enforce the letter and spirit of the Stipulation's terms.

94. Notwithstanding the Prior New Hempstead Litigation, and the determinations that there was no environmental concerns at the Kiryas Radin property, on or about December 3, 2004, New Hempstead contacted the Planning Board of the Town of Ramapo and stated that it was their understanding "that the buildings in question have, or may contain asbestos." (the "Continued Representations").

95. The Continued Representations were false.

96. The Continus Representations were made to thwart the Yeshiva's development and religious use of the subject property.

97. Through the Continued Representations and other actions, the Village of New Hempstead has continually engaged in a pattern of behavior to keep out the Plaintiffs and 'their kind' for fear that the Plaintiffs were 'undesirable' people.

98. New Hempstead's zoning is designed to create enormous difficulty for ultra religious and Hasidic Jews to reside within its boundaries.

VILLAGE OF POMONA

99. Plaintiffs repeat and reiterate the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 98 as if fully set forth herein.

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100. The Village of Pomona was incorporated to, *per alia*, provide local zoning regulations inconsistent with the religious practices of the Orthodox and Hasidic Jewish communities.

101. The Defendant Village of Pomona has enacted laws that are so restrictive that they prevent Yeshivas of any form or kind from coming into their jurisdiction. These laws restrict development to the point of unfairly discriminating against people of the Jewish faith because of their religion. These restrictions are the subject of a lawsuit entitled Congregation Rabbinical College of Turtikov, Inc. v. Village of Pomona, which is presently pending in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Case No.07-6304).

102. The Code of the Village of Pomona is zoned exclusively for single family residential housing. There are no zoning provisions that allow for churches, or other religious development within their jurisdiction. According to the Village of Pomona Code Book, "[t]he entire area of the Village of Pomona is hereby designated as a residential district with a minimum of 40,000 square feet per lot, hereinafter referred to as the "R-40 District."

103. This purposeful exclusion serves to keep out 'undesirable' people from the neighborhood. The Village of Pomona has chosen to impose and implement a land use regulation that totally excludes religious assemblies from a jurisdiction. Further, it unreasonably limits religious assemblies, institutions, or structures within their jurisdiction.

104. Additionally, the Village of Pomona and its leaders in the State Court action is in concert with the other Plaintiffs in that action. The goal of the litigation is to prohibit the Town of Ramapo from enacting its Master Plan which would allow for the development of Yeshivas.

105. The Village of Pomona along with the several Defendant villages commenced a lawsuit in the Supreme Court of the State Of New York in Westchester to vacate and set aside the Master Plan of the Town in May 2004. The Defendants, realizing that the Master Plan

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allowed for the growth of the ultra orthodox and Hasidic community, started an organized campaign to defeat and block the Master Plan from adoption.

VILLAGE OF WESLEY HILLS

106. Plaintiffs repeat and reiterate the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 105 as if fully set forth herein.

107. The Village of Wesley Hills was incorporated to, *inter alia*, provide local zoning regulations inconsistent with the religious practices of the Orthodox and Hasidic Jewish communities.

108. During much of the times germane to this lawsuit, Robert Rhodes was a Trustee of Village of Wesley Hills and as such spoke for the Village.

109. During his tenure as Village Trustee, Robert Rhodes ("Rhodes") advocated fertility testing and complained about the birth rate of religious groups within the Town of Ramapo. At one point, Robert Rhodes advocated fertility testing of the local Jewish population in order to gauge how fast the Hasidic Jewish population will grow. In attempting to defend himself Defendant Rhodes stated:

The village's own consultant estimates that the village is growing at the rate of 5.9 percent a year! You may recall that I had estimated that the Hasidic community in Rockland is growing at the rate of 100 percent a decade. Why the modest discrepancy? (Six percent doubles in 12 years, not ten years.) I suspect that there is no in-migration at Kiryas Joel. But this tells us that even without immigration that a Hasidic community can expect to almost double in size in ten years.

You may recall that when I suggested to the county legislature that it hire a competent demographer to look at our own population trends our good friend, the vicious county legislator and Ramapo Finance Director Ian Schoenberger, suggested my name should be Joseph Goebbels. No one on the legislature chastised him publicly, or apologized privately to me. Obviously, this august body

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cannot be counted upon for responsible planning.²

110. Wesley Hills through Rhodes, has been a force in the creation of "The Preserve Ramapo" organization ("Preserve Ramapo").

111. Preserve Ramapo is a political organization formed to create separation from and feigned plausible deniability between the elected officials advocating against the ultra Orthodox / Hasidic communities and the municipal government, i.e. the Village of Wesley Hills.

112. As an indication of the unity between Wesley Hills and Preserve Ramapo, Preserve Ramapo has used, without cost, the Village of Wesley Hills Town Hall for its political purposes.

113. In addition, Wesley Hill participates in Preserve Ramapo's fund raising, including receipt of donations earmarked for Preserve Ramapo activities at the Village of Wesley Hills municipal building.

114. At all times relevant herein the Preserve Ramapo arm of Wesley Hills has sought, under color of local law, to deny the Plaintiff the right to utilize their own property for the religious purposes intended. Preserve Ramapo literature has stated:

Preserve Ramapo is a town-wide coalition of Ramapo citizens from every ethnic, religious, economic and political party affiliation. We began as a grass roots effort to fight the Town's Master Plan for land use which proposed widespread high-density housing throughout Ramapo. Realizing our Town Board was more concerned with catering to developers and special interest groups than in representing the interests of ALL Ramapo residents, we launched a full-out effort to stop the Town Board from destroying our Town.

Thousands of people became involved and spoke out against the Master Plan at many public hearings, yet our Town Board passed the Plan anyway. Why? Because our Town Board cares more about the special interest groups that will benefit from this Plan (and their bloc vote) than they care about the majority of Ramapo residents.

² Robert Rhodes, Save Ramapo: An Account of the Cabal that Controls Politics in the Town of Ramapo, online at: <http://www.saveramapo.blogspot.com/>, Aug. 10, 2004.

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The Town is now in the process of scheduling Zoning Board hearings to adopt the new zoning for the Master Plan. No area of town will be untouched. We all will be facing massive increased housing density in our neighborhoods as a result of this Master Plan. We do not have the water, roads, sewers and schools to sustain this kind of development.

No wonder our villages are suing the Town. Seven Ramapo villages (Wesley Hills, Chestnut Ridge, Montebello, Suffern, Airmont, Sloatsburg and Pomona) are suing the Town for the irresponsible environmental consequences that the new Master Plan will bring upon the people of Ramapo.

115. Rhodes further stated:

"In the four years since RLUIPA was passed the law has been cited successfully to allow the construction and expansion of houses of worship in many parts of the United States. Its opponents have criticized the law as both an intrusion on local zoning and a bludgeon used to intimidate municipalities which, under the law, are forced to pay the legal costs of religious organizations that win RLUIPA lawsuits.

RLUIPA has been most controversial where it has been cited in order to allow other activities carried out by religious organizations. The response of federal courts has varied from court to court. In some cases the force of RLUIPA has been confirmed while in other cases federal courts have held either that the activity is not protected under RLUIPA, or that RLUIPA is a violation of the Establishment Clause of our Constitution's First Amendment.

In Ramapo RLUIPA was used by our town board as the legal justification for its new "Adult Student Housing Law" (ASH). Michael Klein, our town attorney, informed the town board that under RLUIPA it could not prevent religious institutions from creating "Adult Student Housing" connected to schools providing "post-secondary education." The first school to cite the law in its application to build apartment houses in a single family residential district is Kiryas Radin.

* * *

This ruling suggests that Ramapo's Adult Student Law will not be upheld in New York unless or until the Supreme Court of the United States decides otherwise. This has not discouraged Dennis Lynch, Kiryas Radin's attorney, from invoking the law in two different arenas.

Four villages, including my village of Wesley Hills, have sued to prevent the implementation of ASH. They brought the case in the New York Supreme Court where they argue that when Ramapo passed ASH it made a variety of procedural, and substantive errors. Dennis Lynch asked the

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federal district court to accept the case under RLUIPA. The federal court rejected his request and the case is now back in the New York State Supreme (lower). . . .

116. In addition to Mr. Rhodes, the Mayor and other Trustees, including Robert Frankel, Edward McPherson, Jay Rosenstein and David Goldsmith have all taken part in this effort to restrict the Orthodox/Hasidic Jewish population in the Town of Ramapo and its environs.

117. This purposeful exclusion serves to keep out ultra religious and Hasidic people entirely from the Village of Wesley Hills, and it has chosen to impose and implement a land use regulation that is design to repel totally excludes religious assemblies from a jurisdiction.

VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE

118. Plaintiffs repeat and reiterate the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 117 as if fully set forth herein.

119. The Village of Chestnut Ridge was incorporated to, *inter alia*, provide local zoning regulations inconsistent with the religious practices of the Orthodox and Hasidic Jewish communities.

120. The Village of Chestnut Ridge and its leadership have participated with the other Villages in the campaign to stop the Hasidic Community from encroaching upon their jurisdiction.

VILLAGE OF MONTEBELLO

121. Plaintiffs repeat and reiterate the allegations contained in Paragraphs 1 through 120 as if fully set forth herein.

122. The Village of Montebello was incorporated to, *inter alia*, provide local zoning regulations inconsistent with the religious practices of the Orthodox and Hasidic Jewish communities.

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AS AND FOR A FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, 42 U.S.C. § 1982.)

123. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1 through 122, as if fully set forth herein.

124. The Defendants' discriminatory practices, motivated by malice and/or callous disregard for the rights of the Plaintiffs, deprive the Plaintiffs of their right to use their property on the basis of race, national origin and familial status in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, 42 U.S.C. §1982.

AS AND FOR A SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1871, 42 U.S.C. § 1983.)

125. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1 through 122, as if fully set forth herein.

126. The Defendants' discriminatory practices, motivated by malice and/or callous disregard for the rights of the Plaintiffs, deprive the Plaintiffs of their right of equal access to housing under color of law in violation of the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1871, 42 U.S.C. §1983.

AS AND FOR A THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.)

127. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1 through 122, as if fully set forth herein.

128. The Defendants' discriminatory practices, motivated by malice and/or callous disregard for the rights of the Plaintiffs, deprive the Plaintiffs of their rights under the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution with regard to practicing their religion.

AS AND FOR A FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.)

129. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1 through 122, as if fully set forth herein.

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130. Defendants have conspired to selectively, discriminatorily and improperly deny Plaintiffs' right to the Free Exercise of Religion as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution.

131. The Defendants unlawful aim is to prevent Plaintiffs from residing in proximity to or in the Defendant's Villages because the Plaintiff's different religious belief system.

132. As a direct and proximate result of the above-referenced violations of Plaintiffs' First Amendment rights by Defendants, Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer substantial losses. The amount of such losses shall be determined at trial, but in no event less than \$100,000,000.00 jointly and severally..

AS AND FOR A FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.)

133. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1 through 122, as if fully set forth herein.

134. Defendants have conspired to selectively, discriminatorily and improperly violated Plaintiffs' right to Free Assembly as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. The Defendants' actions were done in order to prevent Plaintiffs free assembly for religious purposes within or in close proximity to their jurisdiction.

135. As a direct and proximate result of the above-referenced violations of Plaintiffs' First Amendment rights by Defendants, Plaintiffs have suffered and continue to suffer substantial losses. The amount of such losses shall be determined at trial, but in no event less than \$100,000,000.00 jointly and severally.

AS AND FOR A SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of the New York State Constitution)

136. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege paragraphs 1 through 122, as if fully set forth herein.

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137. The Defendants have conspired to selectively, discriminatorily and improperly, violated Plaintiff's right to the Free Exercise of Religion as guaranteed by Article I, § 3 of the New York Constitution. The Defendants actions have both the motive and intent to discriminate against the Plaintiffs because of their religious preference.

138. As a direct and proximate result of the above-referenced violations of Plaintiff's rights by Defendants, Plaintiff's have suffered and continue to suffer substantial losses. The amount of such losses shall be determined at trial, but in no event less than \$100,000,000.00 jointly and severally.

**AS AND FOR A SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violation of the New York State Constitution)**

139. Plaintiff repeat and re-allege paragraphs 1 through 122, as if fully set forth herein.

140. The Defendants have conspired to selectively, discriminatorily and improperly, violated Plaintiff's right to the Equal Protection of the law as guaranteed by Article I, § 11 of the New York Constitution. The Defendants actions have both the motive and intent to discriminate against the Plaintiffs because of their religious preference.

141. As a direct and proximate result of the above-referenced violations of Plaintiff's Constitutional rights by Defendants, Plaintiff's have suffered and continue to suffer substantial losses. The amount of such losses shall be determined at trial, but in no event less than \$100,000,000.00 jointly and severally.

**AS AND FOR A EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violation of § 40-c of the New York Civil Rights Law)**

142. Plaintiff repeat and re-allege paragraphs 1 through 122 as if fully set forth herein.

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143. Defendants have selectively, discriminately and improperly applied the laws of the State of New York in violation of Plaintiffs' right to the Equal Protection of the law as guaranteed by the New York Civil Rights Law. The Defendants' actions were done in order to prevent Plaintiff from obtaining proper use of their property via the local zoning law in violation of the Plaintiff's constitutional rights.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court grant the following relief:

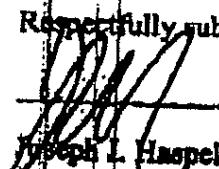
- (a) A permanent injunction restraining Defendants, their officers, agents, employees, and attorneys from enforcing or endeavoring to prohibit Plaintiff from using their property in the Town of Raritan, New York as a place of worship;
- (b) Award compensatory damages against Defendants in favor of Plaintiffs as the Court deems just for the loss of Plaintiffs' free exercise of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, deprivation of Plaintiffs' right to equal protection and due process under the laws, and expenses incurred by Plaintiff and caused by the Zoning Ordinance and Defendants' actions;
- (c) An award to Plaintiff of full costs and attorney's fees arising out of this litigation; and
- (d) Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and appropriate.

Demand for Jury

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, plaintiff hereby demand a trial by jury in this action of all issues so triable.

January 4, 2008

Respectfully submitted,


Joseph L. Haspel (JLH-5753)
Attorney for Plaintiff
40 Matthews Street
Suite 201
Glenham, New York 10924
845-294-8950

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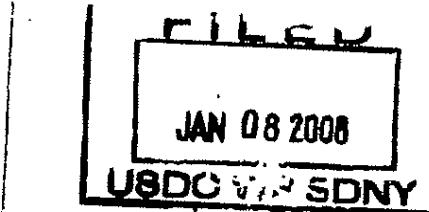
Joseph J. Haspel, Esq. (JJH-5753)
 Attorney for Plaintiffs
 40 Matthews Street, Ste. 201
 Goshen, NY 10924
 845-294-8950.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

MOSDOS CHOFETZ CHAIM INC., YESHIVA CHOFETZ
 CHAIM INC.; RABBI JAMES BERNSTEIN;
 MOSEH AMBERS, RABBI MAYER ZAKS;
 AND RABBI ARYEH ZAKS.

VS.

PLAINTIFFS



INDEX NO.

08 CIV. 0156

THE VILLAGE OF WESLEY HILLS; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF WESLEY HILLS; ROBERT H. FRANKEL IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; EDWARD B. MCPHERSON, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; DAVID A. GOLDSMITH IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; ROBERT I. RHODES IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; JAY L. RIESSENSTEIN IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; THE VILLAGE OF NEW HEMPSTEAD THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW HEMPSTEAD ROBERT A. MOSKOWITZ, TRUSTEE OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW HEMPSTEAD IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY.

THE VILLAGE OF POMONA; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF POMONA FORMER MAYOR HERBERT L MARSHALL IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; MAYOR OF POMONA NICHOLAS L SANDERSON, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; THE VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE; MAYOR OF THE VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE ERIC E. KOBLE IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; HOWARD L COREN TRUSTEE IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY.

THE VILLAGE OF MONTEBELLO; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF MONTEBELLO, KATHRYN ELLSWORTH A.K.A KATHRYN GORMAN, FORMER MAYOR OF MONTEBELLO IN HER INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; AND JEFFREY OPPENHEIM, MAYOR OF MONTEBELLO IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY. JOHN DOE 1-37

DEFENDANTS

X

RULE 7(j) STATEMENT

NT BY: VILLAGE OF POMONA;

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Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 7.1 and to enable District Judges and Magistrate Judges of the Court to evaluate possible disqualification or recusal, the undersigned counsel for Plaintiffs, Mosdos Chofetz Chaim, Inc. and Yeshiva Chofetz Chaim, Inc. certifies that the following are corporate parents, affiliates and/or subsidiaries of said party, which are publicly held.

NONE.

January 8, 2008


Joseph J. Hanen, PLLC
Attorney for Plaintiff
400 Matthews Street
Suite 201
Goshen, New York 10524
(845) 294-8950

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

----- X

MOSDOS CHOFETZ CHAIM INC., YESHIVA CHOFETZ
CHAIM INC., RABBI JAMES BERNSTEIN, MOSHE
AMBERS, RABBI MAYER ZAKS AND RABBI ARYEH
ZAKS,

Plaintiffs,

- against -

THE VILLAGE OF WESLEY HILLS; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF WESLEY HILLS; ROBERT H. FRANKEL, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; EDWARD B. MCPHERSON, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; DAVID A. GOLDSMITH, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; ROBERT I. RHODES IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; JAY B. ROSENSTEIN, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; THE VILLAGE OF NEW HEMPSTEAD; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW HEMPSTEAD; ROBERT A. MOSKOWITZ, TRUSTEE OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW HEMPSTEAD, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; THE VILLAGE OF POMONA; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF POMONA; FORMER MAYOR HERBERT I. MARSHALL, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; MAYOR OF POMONA, NICHOLAS L. SANDERSON, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; THE VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE; MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE; MAYOR OF THE VILLAGE OF CHESTNUT RIDGE, JEROME KOBRE IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; HOWARD L. COHEN, TRUSTEE, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; THE VILLAGE OF MONTEBELLO; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF MONTEBELLO; KATHRYN ELLSWORTH A.K.A. KATHRYN GORMAN, FORMER MAYOR OF MONTEBELLO IN HER INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; JEFFREY OPPENHEIM, MAYOR OF MONTEBELLO IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY; JOHN DOE 1-37,

08-CV-0156 (KMK)

ECF CASE

Defendants.

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DEFENDANTS' MEMORANDUM OF LAW

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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This Memorandum of Law is submitted on behalf of the defendants, THE VILLAGE OF POMONA; THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF POMONA; FORMER MAYOR HERBERT I. MARSHALL, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND FORMER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; MAYOR OF POMONA, NICHOLAS L. SANDERSON, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL CAPACITY (collectively the "Village of Pomona") in support of their motion for an order: 1) pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure dismissing the complaint for failure to state a cause of action upon which relief can be granted; 2) pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure dismissing the complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction; and, 3) granting such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

The plaintiffs seek compensatory damages and injunctive relief based on the defendants' alleged violations of federal and state civil rights laws. However, the complaint fails to state a cause of action upon which relief can be granted. The plaintiffs lack standing to bring an action before this Court because the Village of Pomona took no action in its official capacity relating to the development of the plaintiffs' proposed adult student housing complex. The subject property is entirely within the jurisdiction of the unincorporated Town of Ramapo and completely outside the geographic and political boundaries of the Village of Pomona. Further, the plaintiffs' action is time-barred as it was commenced outside of the applicable three-year statute of limitations. Additionally, pursuant to New York General Municipal Law §§ 50(e) and 50(i) and New York C.P.L.R. § 9801, the plaintiffs' failure to commence this action within a year and ninety days from the date upon which the causes of action accrued mandates dismissal of the state law claims. Finally, the individually-named public officials are protected by qualified immunity. Accordingly, the plaintiff's complaint should be dismissed in its entirety.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The plaintiffs, Mosdos Chofetz Chaim, Inc., Yeshiva Chofetz Chaim, Inc., Rabbi James Bernstein, Moshe Ambers, Rabbi Mayer Zaks, and Rabbi Aryeh Zaks (“Mosdos/Yeshiva”), collectively a Hassidic community of Orthodox Jewry and its principals, have brought action in this Court against multiple villages located within Rockland County, New York and their present and former officials. The plaintiffs seek compensatory damages and injunctive relief based on the defendants’ alleged violations of federal and state civil rights laws. Specifically, the complaint seeks relief under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1982 and 1983, the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, the New York State Constitution and the New York State Civil Rights Law.

The complaint alleges that Mosdos/Yeshiva is a “singular religious community designed to include the housing of scholars, students and others who follow the teachings of the Torah and Talmud.”¹ The various Rabbi plaintiffs are associated with said organizations. The defendants include the Villages of Pomona, Wesley Hills, New Hempstead, Montebello, Chestnut Ridge, and various individuals who are either present or former officials of the villages.

Mosdos/Yeshiva has constructed its adult student housing facility to include two-story attached residential facilities, a synagogue and classrooms. The project is within the unincorporated Town of Ramapo.

The Yeshiva approached the Town of Ramapo with a site plan for the housing project on a former U.S. Army base in 2001 (the “Nike Site”). The plaintiffs requested that the Town allow the housing pursuant to the RLUIPA legislation.²

¹ See Exhibit A, the Complaint, at p. 7, ¶33.

² RLUIPA: The Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act, 42 U.S.C. § 2000cc-1 et seq.

Four Villages commenced action against the Town of Ramapo and the Yeshivas (Index No. 07-CV-9278) in New York State Supreme Court pursuant to Article 78 of the New York C.P.L.R. in May 2004. The action charges that the Ramapo Town Board SEQRA review and the declaration adopted in connection with the Adult Student Housing Law was arbitrary, capricious and an abuse of discretion under SEQRA. The case also challenged the Town Planning Board's issuance of the related negative declaration adopted in connection with the Yeshiva/Mosdos site plan on the Nike Site – the first approved project under the Adult Student Housing Law as arbitrary, capricious and an abuse of discretion under SEQRA. The case was removed from State Court to the Federal District Court; however, a motion to remand the case back to State Court is currently pending before Judge Kenneth M. Karas. The Villages in that lawsuit contend that the affected development areas and their attendant high density multifamily dwelling units will have a major adverse impact on the character of the Villages' roadways, water supply, schools and sewage treatment system.

The claims made in this action would have been better suited as counterclaims in the above-mentioned lawsuit. However, Mosdos/Yeshiva have brought an entirely new retaliatory action against the Villages—this lawsuit. The complaint alleges that the Villages have enacted laws that are so restrictive that they prevent Yeshivas from coming into their jurisdiction. However, this contention lacks merit and the plaintiffs lack legal standing. The subject of this lawsuit is construction of high density housing at the Nike Site, located squarely within the jurisdiction of the unincorporated Town of Ramapo. The plaintiffs have failed to state a cause of action against the Village of Pomona. Additionally, the case was commenced after the applicable statute of limitations expired. As such, this case must be dismissed pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

LEGAL ARGUMENT

POINT I

**THE PLAINTIFFS HAVE FAILED TO STATE A CAUSE OF ACTION
UPON WHICH RELIEF CAN BE GRANTED AND
THE CASE SHOULD BE DISMISSED**

A. The Plaintiffs Lack Standing

The plaintiffs simply lack standing to bring action against the Village of Pomona. The property which is the subject of this lawsuit, the Nike Site, is located completely outside of the boundaries of, and does not abut, the Village of Pomona. The site is located squarely within the jurisdiction of the unincorporated Town of Ramapo. As such, the Village of Pomona played no role in the review of, or denial of, any application for the development of the subject property. The Village of Pomona (including its Mayor and Village Board) took no action in its official capacity relating to the development of the housing units. Accordingly, the plaintiffs cannot successfully argue that the Village of Pomona, or any of the defendants, for that matter, exercised authority or took any action which deprived the plaintiffs of their constitutional rights.

A party bringing a lawsuit must establish that it has standing to sue, that is, that the plaintiff is entitled to have a court decide the merits of its case. *Elk Grove Unified Sch. Dist. v. Newdow*, 542 U.S. 1, 11, 124 S.Ct. 2301 (2004). Indeed, "standing 'is perhaps the most important of the jurisdictional doctrines.' *FW/PBS, Inc. v. City of Dallas*, 493 U.S. 215, 231, 110 S.Ct. 596, 607 (1990), quoting *Allen v. Wright*, 468 U.S. 737, 750, 104 S.Ct. 3315, 3324 (1984).

The Supreme Court has held that the "irreducible constitutional minimum" of standing contains three elements. *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 112 S. Ct. 2130 (1992). First, the plaintiff must have suffered an injury-in-fact: an invasion of a legally protected interest which is (a) concrete and particularized; and (b) "actual or imminent, not 'conjectural' or

‘hypothetical,’ ” *Id.* at 560, citing *Whitmore v. Arkansas* 495 U.S. at 155, 110 S.Ct. at 1723 (1990). Second, there must be a causal connection between the injury and the conduct complained-of. The injury has to be fairly traceable to the challenged action of the defendant, and not the result of the independent action of some third party not before the court. *Lujan supra* at 560; *Simon v. Eastern Ky. Welfare Rights Organization*, 426 U.S. 26, 41-42, 96 S.Ct. 1917, 1926 (1976). Third, it must be “likely,” as opposed to merely “speculative,” that the injury will be “redressed by a favorable decision.” *Lujan, supra* at 561; *Simon, supra* at 38, 43.

The party invoking federal jurisdiction bears the burden of establishing these elements. *FW/PBS, Inc., supra* at 231. Since they are not mere pleading requirements but rather an indispensable part of the plaintiff’s case, each element must be supported in the same way as any other matter on which the plaintiff bears the burden of proof, *i.e.*, with the manner and degree of evidence required at the successive stages of the litigation. *Lujan, supra* at 883-889.

The injury-in-fact requirement is a recognition of the policy of the Constitution that the federal courts will not adjudicate hypothetical disputes; that “the legal questions presented to the court will be resolved in a concrete factual context conducive to a realistic appreciation of the consequences of judicial action.” *Brooklyn Legal Services Corp. v. Legal Services Corp.* 462 F.3d 219, 226 (2d Cir. 2006), citing *Valley Forge Christian Coll. v. Ams. United for Separation of Church and State, Inc.*, 454 U.S. 464, 472, 102 S.Ct. 752 (1982). “Demonstrating injury in fact is thus one indicia that judicial power is not lightly being invoked.” *Brooklyn Legal Services, supra* at 226. The plaintiffs must have suffered some threatened or actual injury resulting from the alleged illegal action. *Warth v. Seldin*, 422 U.S. 490, 499, 95 S.Ct. 2197 (1975).

In the instant case, the plaintiffs do not have standing and the lawsuit must be dismissed in its entirety. First, the plaintiffs have not suffered an injury-in-fact because they

have clearly not suffered some threatened or actual injury resulting from any unlawful action. The allegations against the Village of Pomona set forth in paragraphs 99–105 of the Complaint are baseless and non-actionable.³

The plaintiffs allege that the Village of Pomona has enacted laws that prevent yeshivas from coming into the Village. However, this claim completely lacks merit and is one upon which no relief can be granted because the Yeshiva sought to construct in the unincorporated portion of the Town of Ramapo; *not* the Village of Pomona. The Village of Pomona is a separate entity—a separate jurisdiction. The subject property, the Nike Site, is outside of, and does not abut, the Village of Pomona. That said, it is *impossible* for the Village to have committed some unlawful act infringing on the rights of the plaintiffs when the plaintiffs never sought to expand into the Village of Pomona. Clearly, the plaintiffs lack legal standing and cannot satisfy the injury-in-fact requirement. Further, the complaint alleges that the Code of the Village of Pomona is zoned exclusively for single family housing and that it was done in a discriminatory fashion. However, the plaintiffs never challenged the Village of Pomona’s zoning—promulgated in the 1970s—to expand their housing. Again, the injury-in fact element is grossly unsatisfied. As the Supreme Court in *Lujan* held, the injury must be *concrete and particularized*; and *actual or imminent*. It *cannot* be conjectural or hypothetical. Here, the injury is hypothetical almost as much as the allegations are baseless. Clearly, the Plaintiffs claims are purely speculative and specious.

Further, the plaintiffs fail to satisfy the second *causation* element of the *Lujan* test for legal standing. If there is no injury that can be redressed, there can be no causation with the complained-of conduct. The plaintiffs have not passed the legal threshold to even *reach* the causation element. Finally, it is not likely that an injury will be “redressed by a favorable

³ See Exhibit A, The Summons and Complaint.

decision," per the *Lujan* test. If anything, this defendant has been injured by the baseless and clearly retaliatory lawsuit.

Moreover, the Complaint at paragraph 105 alleges that the Village of Pomona and other defendants commenced an Article 78 lawsuit in the Supreme Court of the State of New York to challenge the Town of Ramapo's zoning decisions. This "allegation," contained in the four corners of the complaint, strongly suggests that the instant lawsuit is retaliatory in nature. Of course, the commencement of a lawsuit is not an unlawful act; indeed it is a constitutional right. Any objections to the Article 78 action, constitutional or otherwise, should be set forth therein; *not* in a new venue in a completely new lawsuit. Further, the allegations herein should have been, at the very most, brought as *counterclaims* in the Article 78 lawsuit.

The Supreme Court held that plaintiff did not have standing in case with strikingly similar facts: *Warth v. Seldin*, 422 U.S. 490, 499, 95 S.Ct. 2197 (1975). In that case, various organizations and individuals in Rochester, New York brought action against a town adjacent to Rochester, and against members of zoning, planning and town boards, claiming that town's zoning ordinance effectively excluded persons of low and moderate income from living in the town, in contravention of petitioners' constitutional rights and in violation of civil rights statutes. The Court held that the plaintiffs lacked standing because they relied on "little more than the remote possibility, unsubstantiated by allegations of fact, that their situation might have been better had [defendants] acted otherwise, and might improve were the court to afford relief." *Id.* at 507. The plaintiffs in *Warth* claimed that a town's exclusionary zoning policies prevented them from obtaining affordable housing. However, because none of the plaintiffs had a "present interest" in the property, and because plaintiffs' desire to live in the area at issue depended on the actions of third party developers, the Supreme Court found that plaintiffs' lacked standing. *Id.* at

504-07. In the instant case, the plaintiffs also do not have a “present interest” in the property within the Village of Pomona.

Further, a plaintiff alleging “exclusionary zoning practices must allege specific, concrete facts demonstrating that the challenged practices harm him, and that he personally would benefit in a tangible way from the court’s intervention.” *Warth, supra* at 508 (1975); *Jaimes v. Toledo Metropolitan Hous. Auth.*, 758 F.2d 1086, 1097 (6th Cir.1985).

In conclusion the plaintiffs lacked standing to bring this lawsuit and the case must be dismissed.

B. Plaintiffs Have No Cognizable Civil Rights Cause of Action

The plaintiffs allege constitutional violations in paragraphs 123-143 of their Complaint,⁴ each of which cannot be redressed by this Court. Specifically the Complaint seeks relief under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1982, the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, the New York State Constitution and the New York State Civil Rights Law. First, as shown above, the plaintiffs lack legal standing. Moreover, the plaintiffs fail to state any cause of action upon which relief can be granted. The complaint fails to overcome the threshold requirements for relief under the various civil rights laws. As such, pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), the complaint must be dismissed in its entirety.

A complaint may be dismissed under the Rule 12(b)(6) standard where it fails to plead “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Johnson & Johnson v. Guidant Corp.*, No. 06 Civ. 7685, 2007 WL 2456625, at 4-5 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 29, 2007), quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 127 S.Ct. at 1974 (2007).

⁴ See Exhibit A, the Complaint.

Section 1983 provides that “Every person who, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage, of any State or Territory, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any citizen of the United States or other person within the jurisdiction thereof, to the deprivation of any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the Constitution and laws, shall be liable to the party injured in an action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress.” 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

To state a claim for relief under Section 1983, the plaintiffs must set forth two elements. First, that the defendants deprived them of a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, and, second, that the defendants deprived them of that right acting under color of a state law. *Carlos v. Santos*, 123 F.3d 61, 65 (2d Cir. 1997); *Weiss v. Willow Tree Civic Ass'n*, 467 F.Supp. 803, 809 (D.C.N.Y. 1979). The Supreme Court held that both legal elements of Section 1983 require a clear state action. *Flagg Brothers, Inc. v. Brooks*, 436 U.S. 149, 98 S.Ct. 1729 (1978). Here, the complaint sets forth no unlawful state or municipal activity and therefore must be dismissed.

To establish the requisite state involvement in whatever conspiracy the plaintiffs allege, the plaintiffs must plead *with particularity* that the public defendant acting in its official capacity acted to deny plaintiffs their rights. “[V]ague or conclusory allegations” of official participation are not sufficient to withstand a motion to dismiss. *Ellentuck v. Klein*, 570 F.2d 414 (2d Cir. 1978); *Powell v. Workmen's Compensation Bd.*, 327 F.2d 131, 137 (2d Cir. 1964). Here, the complaint sets forth purely conclusory allegations of the Village of Pomona’s alleged unlawful conduct. Indeed, the Village of Pomona (including its Mayor and Village Board) took no action in its official capacity relating to the development of the subject property on the Nike Site, which is located wholly within the jurisdiction of the Town of Ramapo and does not abut

the Village of Pomona. There is simply no state action pled in the complaint as against the Village of Pomona that could withstand a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss.

The plaintiffs also seek relief pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1982, which provides that “[a]ll citizens of the United States shall have the same right, in every State and Territory, as is enjoyed by white citizens thereof to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property.” For the reasons stated above; i.e., no state action on behalf of the Village of Pomona, the Section 1982 claim also fails, as plaintiffs have not stated a cause of action in this regard.

The Free Exercise Clause of the First Amendment, also alleged to have been violated by the defendants, is made applicable to the States through the Fourteenth Amendment. It provides that the government cannot enact legislation designed to regulate, impede or discriminate against religious expression. *Church of the Lukumi Babalu Aye*, 508 U.S. 520, 113 S.Ct. 2217 (1993). Once again, as a threshold matter, there was no action on the Village of Pomona’s part that would serve to trigger this cause of action. The Village of Pomona never enacted legislation designed to regulate or impede the plaintiff’s religious expression. The subject property, the Nike Site, is outside of the boundaries of the Village of Pomona. This applies also to plaintiff’s Free Assembly claim, as well as the claims for the alleged violations of the New York State Constitution and Civil Rights Laws. There is no “case or controversy” to be redressed. Simply, the plaintiffs’ lawsuit is retaliatory, baseless. Accordingly, it must be dismissed.

POINT II**THE CASE SHOULD BE DISMISSED BECAUSE IT IS TIME-BARRED**

The plaintiffs failed to bring a timely action and the case should be dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1). The applicable statute of limitations for the injury claims alleged is three years, and the action was brought beyond its expiration date. Further, the state law claims are barred because the plaintiffs failed to file a notice of claim pursuant to New York General Municipal Law §§ 50(e) and 50(i).

A. The Three-Year Statute of Limitations Expired

In Section 1983 actions, the applicable limitations period is found in the “general or residual [state] statute [of limitations] for personal injury actions,” *Owens v. Okure*, 488 U.S. 235, 249-50, 109 S.Ct. 573 (1989). The Supreme Court has held that in Section 1983 actions, courts are to borrow from the resident state’s limitations period. *Board of Regents v. Tomanio*, 446 U.S. 478, 484-86, 100 S.Ct. 1790 (1980). A Section 1982 claim, also for personal injury, is also governed by a three-year statute of limitations.

Federal law determines when a Section 1983 cause of action accrues. *Pearl v. City of Long Beach*, 296 F.3d 76 (2d Cir. 2002); *Heard v. Sheahan*, 253 F.3d 316, 317-18 (7th Cir. 2001); *Harvey v. Waldron*, 210 F.3d 1008, 1013 (9th Cir. 2000). The Second Circuit has ruled that accrual occurs “when the plaintiff knows or has reason to know of the injury which is the basis of his action.” *Pearl, supra* at 80; *Pinaud v. County of Suffolk*, 52 F.3d 1139, 1156 (2d Cir. 1995). Section 1983 actions are subject to a three-year statute of limitations. *Patterson v. County of Oneida, N.Y.*, 375 F.3d 206 (2d Cir. 2004); N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 214(5).

Here, the plaintiffs' Section 1983 suit against the Village of Pomona alleging violations of Fifth, Fourteenth Amendment, and New York Constitution must be dismissed as it is time-barred. The complaint alleges that the Village of Pomona along with several other defendant villages "commenced a lawsuit in the Supreme Court of the State of New York in Westchester to vacate and set aside the Master Plan of the Town in May 2004."⁵ The plaintiffs absurdly contend that the commencement of the Article 78 action infringed on their constitutional rights.⁶ This is the last possible "act", so to speak, complained-of in the pleadings. Nothing changes the fact that the Article 78 action was commenced in May 2004. As such, pursuant to the applicable three-year statute of limitations, the time to file this lawsuit expired three years later, in May 2007. The present lawsuit was commenced on or about January 8, 2008.⁷ Accordingly, this lawsuit is clearly untimely and should be dismissed.

B. Plaintiffs Failed to File a Notice of Claim

The state law claims are barred because the plaintiffs failed to file a notice of claim pursuant to New York General Municipal Law §§ 50(e) and 50(i). Those sections require that plaintiffs asserting state tort law claims against a municipal entity or its employees acting in the scope of employment must (1) file a notice of claim within ninety days after the incident giving rise to the claim, and (2) commence the action within a year and ninety days from the date on which the cause of action accrues. These provisions have been strictly construed by both state and federal courts. *Fredericks v. City of New York*, Slip Copy, 2008 WL 506326 (S.D.N.Y. 2008); *Shakur v. McGrath*, 517 F.2d 983, 985 (2d Cir. 1975). See also *Bailey v. Tricolla*, 1996

⁵ See Exhibit A, the Summons and Complaint at p.18, ¶105.

⁶ Plaintiffs should have objected to that lawsuit therein, instead of bringing a new lawsuit in this Court to voice their complaints.

⁷ See Exhibit A, the Summons and Complaint.

WL 733078 (E.D.N.Y. 1996) (dismissing state claim in § 1983 action pursuant to N.Y. Gen Mun. Law § 50(i)).

Further, Section 9801 of the New York C.P.L.R. provides that: “1. No action shall be maintained against the village for a personal injury or injury to property alleged to have been sustained by reason of the negligence or wrongful act of the village or any officer, agent or employee thereof, unless a notice of claim shall have been made and served in compliance with section fifty-e of the general municipal law.” *Id.*

Under these sections, a plaintiff must serve a notice of claim prior to commencing a tort action against a municipality, its officers, agents, or employees. See *Brown v. Metropolitan Transportation Authority*, 717 F.Supp. 257, 258-59 (S.D.N.Y. 1989). Moreover, the notice of claim requirements apply with full force when, as here, the state law claim is included as an ancillary cause of action in a federal civil rights suit. See *Johns v. Town of East Hampton*, 942 F.Supp. 99, 109 (E.D.N.Y. 1996).

In this case, the plaintiffs allege that the New York State Constitution and New York State Civil Rights Laws have been violated.⁸ However, they failed to file a notice of claim and filed the Complaint more than one year and ninety days after the alleged actions. Consequently, the claims under state law are time-barred and must be dismissed.

⁸ See Exhibit A, the Summons and Complaint at p.24-26, ¶¶ 136-143.

POINT III**THE DEFENDANTS NAMED AS INDIVIDUALS ARE
PROTECTED BY QUALIFIED IMMUNITY.**

The plaintiffs fail to state a cognizable cause of action against Mayor Nicholas L. Sanderson, former Mayor Herbert I. Marshall and the Board of Trustees as qualified immunity attaches to these defendants. The protection of qualified immunity, which is an immunity from suit, attaches where a government officials' conduct does not "violate clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known." *Field Day, LLC v. County of Suffolk*, 463 F.3d 167, 191 (2d Cir.2006), quoting *McClellan v. Smith*, 439 F.3d 137, 147 (2d Cir.2006). A motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6) may be predicated upon a qualified immunity defense. *Field Day, LLC, supra*.

Here, the individually-named defendants are protected from this lawsuit by qualified immunity. Again, as thoroughly discussed above, there is no state action subject to this Court's redress set forth in the complaint. Moreover, there are no specific actions alleged against the named officials with respect to the Village of Pomona. Paragraphs 99-105, or the "Village of Pomona" section of the complaint, raises no allegations against the mayor, former mayor or the board of trustees. The complaint is deficient on its face in this regard. However since there is no pleaded conduct that violates "clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known," there can be no cause of action and the defendants are protected by qualified immunity.

* * *

The remaining arguments set forth by co-defendants in support of the dismissal of the plaintiffs' action are adopted herein.

CONCLUSION

As set forth above, the complaint fails to state a cause of action upon which relief can be granted. The plaintiffs lack standing to bring an action before this Court because the Village of Pomona took no action in its official capacity relating to the development of adult student housing complex. The subject property is entirely within the jurisdiction of the unincorporated Town of Ramapo and completely outside the geographic and political boundaries of the Village of Pomona. Further, the plaintiffs' action is time-barred as it was commenced outside of the applicable three-year statute of limitations. Additionally, pursuant to New York General Municipal Law §§ 50(e) and 50(i) and New York C.P.L.R. § 9801, the plaintiffs' failure to commence this action within a year and ninety days from the date upon which the causes of action accrued mandates dismissal of the state law claims. Finally, the individually-named public officials are protected by qualified immunity. Accordingly, the plaintiff's complaint should be dismissed in its entirety.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully requested that this Court issue an order: 1) pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure dismissing the complaint for failure to state a cause of action upon which relief can be granted; 2) pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure dismissing the complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction; and, 3) granting such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: White Plains, New York
May 12, 2008

Yours, etc.,

MILBER MAKRIS PLOUSADIS
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By: /S/


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(914) 682-7800

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

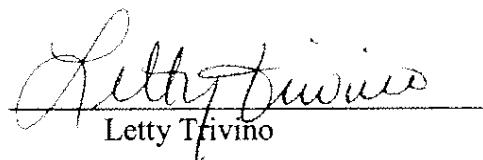
STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER)

I, Letty Trivino, being sworn, say; I am not a party to this action, am over 18 years of age, and reside in Westchester County, New York.

On the 12th day of May, 2008, I served the within: DEFENDANTS' MEMORANDUM OF LAW by depositing true copies thereof enclosed in a pre-paid wrapper, in an official depository under the exclusive care and custody of the United States Post Office within the State of New York.

TO: Joseph J. Haspel (JJH-5753)
Attorney for Plaintiffs
40 Matthews Street, Suite 201
Goshen, NY 10924
(845) 294-8950

Michael D. Zarlin (MDZ-6692)
Daniel M. Richmond (DMR-2652)
Jody T. Cross (JTC-1433)
ZARIN & STEINMETZ
All Remaining Defendants
81 Main Street, Suite 415
White Plains, New York 10601
(914) 682-7800



Letty Trivino

Sworn to before me this
12TH day of May, 2008



Notary Public

AMANDA L. TROJAHN
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01TR6159081
Qualified In Rockland County
Commission Expires January 16, 2011

AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE

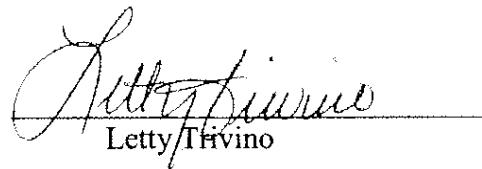
STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.:
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER)

I, Letty Trivino, being sworn, say; I am not a party to this action, am over 18 years of age, and reside in Westchester County, New York.

On the 12th day of May, 2008, I served the within: NOTICE OF MOTION and SUPPORTING AFFIRMATION by depositing true copies thereof enclosed in a pre-paid wrapper, in an official depository under the exclusive care and custody of the United States Post Office within the State of New York.

TO: Joseph J. Haspel (JJH-5753)
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